# WASHINGTON

Virginia Before the Reconstruction Committee.

Arguments For and Against Her Admission.

THE PROSPECTS FOR CUBA.

The Senate Committee Opposed to Her Recognition.

A Bill Reported in the Senate Denying Political Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court.

An Investigation Into the Gold Corner Called For in the House.

### THE CENSUS BILL.

Unfavorable Aspect of the Cuban Question in Congress.

At the dinner party given by Governor Swann to his fellow members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs last evening, the question of Cuba was the main subject of conversation. It was rought up by an incidental reference of one of the gentlemen present to the allusion to Cuba in the President's Measage. From the interchange of opinions that took place, it seems that all the members of the committee, democrats as well as republicans, are opposed to any action at present, especially anything like arg-ing the President to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans. General Banks, the chairman of the committee, was not present, not having returned rom Europe; but it is thought his influence would not be sufficient, even if he were here, to overcom the members of the committee so as to get them to favor Cuba. The Senate Committee on Foreign lations is divided on the subject. Mr. Sumner its chairman, is more determined than ever in his on has been greatly strengthened by the tone hatever interpretation other persons may put upo n links it decidedly against them, or rather against Cameron, the second member on the committee, is let way, to get their case before the Senate intion offered to-day calling for information in the President with regard to the progress of the revolution will, he hopes, bring out something which may be more convincing to Senators than it has been to Secretary Fish, that the Cuban cause from our government. Senators Morton and Schurz are also understood to be favorable to the Cubans, but Harlan, Patterson and Casseriy are said to be with Sumner, though open to argument and con-

Admission of Virginia—The People Accept the Situation—A Colored Legislator—Defence of Virginia Loyalty. The Committee from the Uzgislature of Virginia

waited on the Reconstruction Committee this morning and presented their views in writing, briefly re rying out the Reconstruction acts and asserting that what had been done by the people of Virginia was in good faith and that the constitution, as far as adopted, shall be carried out to the very letter spirit of its intent and law. This briefly advocated by Speaker Turner and Crenshaw, of the House delegates, and by Mr. Hine. Mr. Platt, republican member of Congress elect from the Second district, advocated the uncononal admission of Virginia, without applying the test outh to members of the Legislature. He was followed by Mr. Porter, republican member elect from the Third district, who opposed the immediate admission of the State; but in order to facilitate natruction advised that the test oath be adminiered to members of the Legislature, excluding members who could not take it, and supplying their places with those who could from the next highest on the plan of reconstruction, the submission of the conwith the test outh and disfranch clauses included. These views were opposed on the ground that a new election would be rendered necessary, as the application of that oath would a operum and also involve the re-elec-United States Senators. Mr. Bland, s colored member of the Legislature, made s speech in favor of immediate admission without the constitution. He made an emphatic address declaring that the State had done everything she could do consistent with her honor to te tify to the national government her obedience to its authority and to the laws of Congress. He, therefore, protested against any administering of the test oath to her Legislature, and contended that the State was loyal to the core and fully entitled to every privilege and right accorded to the other loyal States. Governor Walker, who was present by request, addressed the Reconstruction Committee, and trongly endorsed the declaration of the legislative committee that the terms of the constitution would be strictly adnered to, and spoke of the loyalty of the people as deserving of a prompt recognition by the immediate admission of the State into the

The Virginians were requested to reduce their views to writing and present their papers to the committee at the meeting next Saturday morning. Notwithstanding the contrariety of views it is believed the committee will report a bill for the ad mission of Virginia on the pledge that the constitution will be carried out in good faith.

The Georgia Case-Obstacles to Another Reconstruction.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had up the Carry.

gia case to-day, but came to no conflusion. The committee find a good deal of dimenity in the mat-ter of setting aside the acts of Legislatures which have intervened since the State was formally admitted to Congress. This would have to be done, it is thought, in carrying out the suggestions of the President's Message relative to Georgia.

Revision of the Tariff—Additions to the Free

There is a general disposition among members to ice articles which may be termed the necessaries of life on the list of free imports. Two or three bills have been introduced looking to this object and referred to the Committee of Ways and to-day by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio. It provides for the removal of import duties from coffee, tea. salt, the removal of import duties from coffee, tea, sait, unrefined sugars, molasses, paper and lumber. It is hardly probable that a measure including so many articles will receive favorable attention from the Ways and Means Committee. The plea of the committee is that we cannot afford just now to do without the amount of revenue derived from import duties on articles so generally used as tea and coffee. Of course the Southern members will oppose the removal of the tariff from sugar and moisses.

Congressman Fox After the Wall Street Gold
Operators.

The effort of Mr. Fox, of New York, to get a select committee of five appointed to investigate the cause of the memorable gold speculation and panic in Wall street might have been more successful had his resolution been differently worded. Cospling the names of the President and the Secretary of the

Treasury with the Wall street spesulation was too much for the republicans, and considered in bad taste by many of the democrats, and, of course, ob-jection was made to the introduction of the bill. Mr. Fox proposes to introduce it at another time, under the regular call for House resolutions. In the

meantime he will probably reconstruct it.

Sonatorial Dignity at a Discount.

The silly resolution of Senator Drake ordering the floor of the Senate to be cleared ten minutes before the assembling of that august body, which passed yesterday, was reconsidered to-day on motion of Senator Thayer, of Nebraska. Drake undertook to stand upon his Senatorial rights and dignity. When his magnificent figure enters the Senate chamber he would have the rabble know that they are not only to stand to one side but to get out altogether. The people are not supposed to be able to stand in the presence of such distinguished men as the verbose and pompous Senator from Wisconsin. Senator Thayer has become more accustomed to his honors than Drake and is not above rubbing against the poople who come to look at the Senate Chamber and the Senators. His gentle reminder that the people are the masters, even of the Senators, did not seem to go down well with Drake, who is understood to be a candidate for re-election; but it frightened him into a compromise, so that the time for clearing the noor was reduced from ten to five minutes before

The Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court to-day was argued the case of the City of New Orleans, plaintin in error, vs. the New York Steamship Company. It involves the question of the power of the military-municipal authorities of New Orleans to lease city property.

The case, however, was not heard on its merits, the court suggesting doubts as to jurisdiction. Nominations by the President.

The President has nominated John F. Dinlon of lows, to be Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and Pierre Remington to be Collector of

Customs for the district of Oswegatchie, N. Y., vice George Parker, removed. White and Black Doctors in Washington—The

District Medical Society to be Annihilated. Summer opened one of his big assaults to-day upon the District Medical Society, which has set its face against colored doctors and refused to allow them to become members or even to hold consultation with them. Last summer, it will be remembered, two dark doctors applied to be admitted to membership of the Medical Society in this city, but were blackballed without mercy. These colored doctors threatened that they would bring the matter before Congress and have a law passed which would com-pel their white colleagues in the sawbones lines to receive them on a professional equality. That their threat was not an idle one was shown to-day by the vigorous manner in which Sumner brought up and pressed his motion to have the charter of the Medi-cal Society revoked. Sumner launched into one of his tremendous little speeches on our colored friend killers and curers were nothing short of barba-rians and savages. Summer declared that he intended to show these white doctors that to the civilization of the age. It is said that the next move in advance by the Massachusetts statesman is to be a resolution or bill permitting blacks and whites to attend the public schools of the District, and, perhaps, forcing theatre proprietors to make no distinction on account of race or color.

Rilegal Fees Charged by Internal Revenue
Officers.

Supervisor Dutcher, of New York, writes to Commissioner Delano that a practice prevails to a considerable extent in his district by the revenue officers charging for their services in making out papers that the law requires the taxpayers to furnish, and asks if such officers have a right to do it. Mr. Delano replies that the practice cannot be sanctioned by the revenue office and must not be permitted to prevall, and that all internal revenue officers who have taken money for such purposes and who refuse to

returns see paracted once man be distingued	mom the
service.	
Weekly Customs Receipts.	
The following are the custom receipts for	the week
ending December 4:-	
Boston	\$213,313
New York	1,707,000
Philadelphia	92,878
Baltimore	165,870
San Francisco (November 20 to 27)	149,297
Total	\$2,328,358
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Duties on Iron. The Committee on Ways and Means this morning had the iron section of the Tariff bill under consid eration. The duties will remain about the same

### FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 1989.

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN INDEPENDENCE. The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, enclosing resolutions of the Legislature of that State relative ernment.

RELIEF FROM DISABILITIES. A number of petitions requesting relief from dis-abilities imposed for participation in the rebeilion, and also a memorial favorable to the accordance of belligerent rights to Cuba, were presented and re-

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING. Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., in presenting a report from the Committee on Printing, said he in-tended ere long to call attention to the necessity for some reform in the matter of public printing; the report being a provision for the printing of 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agricul-

copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agricul-ture.

Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of Kan., remarked that the farmers and agriculturists of the country were inter-ested in this report, which was one to subserve their interests, and was deserving of circulation for that

interests, and was deserving of circulation for that reason.

The report of the committee, and similar reports from the same source for the publication of various reports, were discussed. In regard to the publication of a map of the United States illustrative of the land resources of the country, to be made in conpection with the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, considerable discussion ensued. Meas rs. Pomeroy, Summer and Howe agreed in the opinion that an original plan of a map of the country was essential, inasmuch as the map heretofore published was ten years old, white during the last decade the geographical appearance of the country had entirely changed.

Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of Iowa, remarked that it was important that maps officially published by the United States government should contain the latest and fullest observations of surveys, exact locations of bays, rivers and Econtrains.

and foliest observations of surveys, exact locations of bays, rivers and mountains.

Mr. Anriony said that the publication of a map as proposed became simply a question of money, as the expenditure for a map would equal \$50,000. A high tribute to the efficiency and industry of the Commissioner of the Land Office was incidentally

paid.

No definite action was taken in regard to the proposed map, and the reports from the committee

No definite action was taken in regard to the proposed map, and the reports from the committee were agreed to.

Mr. Carpenteit, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill relative to the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing the salary of Chief Justice at \$12,000 and that of Associate Justice at \$10,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Osborn, (rep.) of Fla., introduced a bill for the disposal of public lands in the States of Mississippi, Louisians and Arkansas.

The bill provides that all public lands in the States of Fiorida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisians and Arkansas shail be subject to disposal under the homestead laws, by sale and location under the same general laws as how govern the public lands in other States and Territories Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Kallogo, (rep.) of Fa., introduced a bill constituting the Mississippi Valley Levee Company anational corporation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., presented a memorial

District of Columbia, been blackballed on the ground that they were colored men. The effect of that act was to exclude them from co-operation and counsel with memoers of that body in Washington and thereby inflict a penalty upon their patients, A rule of the society referred to prohibited consultation or association by the members thereof with any resident practitioner not a member. Thus were these colored practitioners had only with their professional breither on important cases coming before them. Their race was degraded by the act, and the profession which was guitty of such ostracism degraded itself. The medical profession of Washington must take notice that this outrage would not be allowed to continue without a remedy if the speaker could obtain it through the action of Congress.

Mr. Patterson, (ep.) of N. H., inquired whether it was possible to apply the necessary remedy through the medium of Congressional action? Would not admissions to medical consultations of this society be regulated by the society, notwithstanding any remedial action by Congress, ag proposed?

Mr. Schner said that by repealing the existing

posed?

Mr. Schner said that by repealing the existing charter of this society and chartering a new society, founded on republican principles, which should receive colored men into its insternity, the object desired might be obtained. This same battle had been fought, stage by stage, and the victory had been achieved by stages. The present question was but one adoltional leature of the struggle for principle.

been achieved by singes. The present question was but one additional leature of the struggie for principle.

Mr. Patterson expressed his cordial approbation of a proposition of the character of that proposed, but at first supposed this one might not be practical nor attain the object songint to be attained.

Mr. Norron them withdrew his objection to the resolution, inasmuch as it was simply a direction to the committee, and would not commit the Senate to any action in the premises.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Kellogg offered a resolution for information concerning the present condition of the Branca Mint at New Oricans. Agreed to.

Also a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit information of the condition of the United States Marine Hospital accommodation there. Agreed to.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., reported from the Committee on the Judiciary a bill introduced by Mr. Sumner relating to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The bill as amended is as follows:

A bill defining the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in certain cases. A bill defining the jurisdiction of the courts of the United

of a substitute. The bill as amended is as follows:—
A bill defining the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in certain cases.
Be it enacted, do., That under the constitution the judicial power of the United States does not embrace political power or give to the judicial irributial any authority to question the decision of the Political departments of the government on political questions; and it is hereby declared that all courts of the United States in the administration of justice shall be proven the property of the Political departments of the proventment on political questions.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it rests with Congress to decide what government is the established one in a State; and it is thereby, in accordance with former legislation, declared that no civil State government exists in Virginia Missassippi or Texas, and no so-caled civil State government in either of said States shall be recognized as a valid or legal State government in the congress of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or nutil such State government is represented in the Congress of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or nutil such State government is represented in the Congress of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or nutil such State government is represented in the Congress of the United States, until Congress shall so provide, or nutil such State government of the relief States, per few the more efficient government of the order States, per few the more efficient government of the order States, per few the more efficient government of the order States, and the surpress of the United States is the property or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question, and the Supreme Court of the United States in the property of the property of the Congress of the United States or Congress shall recognize as the State government with a state of parts of acis authorizing an appeal, wit of error, labeas corpus or other proceeding to bring before the

held in sand State by military authority, without regard to any civil proceeding or authority whatever.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., offered a joint resolution discoung the Secretary of the interior to suspend his olders of November 2 and 11, 1859, restoring to private entry the lands heretofore withdrawn for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Congress, so that the interests of pre-emption and homestend settler; and the rights of the railroad ecompany may be investigated.

Mr. Stewart explained that the object of the resolution was to prevent any decisive action in the muter of the land reterred to until a satisfactory investigation of the rights of parties had been made. The resolution was rejerted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Harris (rep.), of La., introduced a bill to repeal the first section of the act of Marca 2, 1867. "To egulate the distribution of the proceeds of fires, penalties and forientures incurred under the laws relating to the customs." Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Harris (rep.), of La., introduced a bill to expenditure to the customs." Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

to which they are elected. Referred to the Commit-tee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SPOCKTON, (rep.) of N. J., introduced a bill to further amend an act to provide internal revenue to support the government. It amends the act of June 30, 1844, by adding to section 124 a proviso that all bequests or devises of personal or real property in trust exclusively for charkable uses shall be exempt from tax or duty. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Finance.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, on motion of Mr. Robertson, the Senate took up the bill to remove the political disabilities of certain persons therein named.

Amendments were agreed to increasing the number of persons thus relieved, and the bill passed.

INTRUBERS ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE, On motion of Mr. THAYER, (red.) of Neb., the

INTRUBERS ON THE FLOOR OF THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. THAYER, (rep.) of Neb., the
Senate reconsidered the vote taken on Wednesday,
by which it was ordered that the floor of the Senate
should be cleared of intruders ten minutes before
the meeting of the body. The resolution being again
before the body it was amended so as to require the
floor to be cleared five minutes before the commencement of each session. The resolution was
then agreed to.

mencement of each session. The resolution was then agreed to.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE COTTON INTEREST.
The bill to encourage the production of cotton in the United States came up in order, and, on motion of Mr. Sherman, was referred to the Committee of Agriculture.
On motion of Mr. Howard the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1989. PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of the leather and hide importing trade of New York, asking the repeal of the duty on hides, and stating that the business unfavorably affected exceeds \$100,000,000 in leather and \$200,000,000 a year in boots and shoes, and that the export trade in boots and shoes is rumed.

Mr. Fisher, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition of

several citizens of Niagara county, N. Y., asking for removal of all duties on coal. BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Scopield, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution

Mr. Scofield, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of the proceedings in the court martial of Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, of the United States Navy, which was adopted.

Mr. Shanks, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill to perfect the reconstruction Committee.

It directs the military commander of the department to convene by proclamation the Legislature of Georgia which was elected under the proclamation of General Meade of the 25th of June, 1868, and to cause each member to take the oath of Charles the Legislature so convened to adopt the Ricenth amendment to the constitution as a condition precedent to representation in Congress.

Mr. Stevenson, (rep.) of Olito, introduced a bill to place on the free list the following articles:—Tea, cories, molasses and syrup, melaan or cane juice, rice, sait, lumber, indes, and stains for printing paper, from in pigs. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Stevenson also introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of conflicting claims to patent rights. Referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. Fox. (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a

on Patents.

Mr. Fox. (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution for the creation of a special committee of five members to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary flactuations in the New York gold market, from the 21st to the 20th of September last, and especially to inquire if the President, the Secretary of the Treasury or any officer of the government was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuations, with power to send for Dersons and papers.

s and papers. Scoring and others objected, and the reso-Mr. Scopiells and others objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Chukchills. (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill dividing the Northern Judicial district of New York into two districts, to be called the studied and Western districts, the counties of Broome, Cayuga and Cortlandt being the eastern boundary of the Western district, transferring the counties of Columbia and Greene from the Southern to the Middle districts and providing that terms of courts shall be held at Albany. Usica, Syracuse, Ogdensburg and Platisburg, in the Middle district, and at Auburn, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Elmira, in the Western district, Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

die district, and a control of the Western unclear ter, Buffalo and Emira, in the Western unclear ter, Buffalo and Emira, in the Western unclear ferred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Churcuill. offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for miormation as to the improvements in Oswego, N. Y. Adopted.

Mr. Sairra, (dem.) of Oregon, introduced a builgiving the consent of the United States to the crecition of a bridge across the Willamette river, in

Oregon, from the city of Portland to the eastern bank. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson, (rop.) of Ohio, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of amending the Pension to inquire into the propriety of amending the Pension is was by making it the duty of pension agents to prepare vouchers and transmit them to the Post Office address of the pensioner. Adopted.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, (dem.) of Ohio, presented joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, rejecting the proposed fifteenth constitutional amendment. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blair, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a bill to enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company to change the northern terminas of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinac. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

Mr. Swann, (dem.) of Aid., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the present condition and improvement of the Patapsco river.

Mr. Loughinder, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced bills to provide for the continued supply of artificial limos to soldiers, and to extend the time for filing cisms for additional bounty. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report un fully of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1869, with accompanying maps; and of a condensed edition for distruction abroad. In the Frenci, German and Swedish tanguages. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

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man and Swedish languages. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Air. INGERSOLL. (rep.) of ill., introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal tender notes to the amount of \$44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GARFIELD. (rep.) of Ohio, moved its reference to the Committee on banking and Currency, remarking that the question of reference of such bills might as well be decided now.

Mr. Judd. (rep.) of Ill., inquired whether under the rule organizing the Committee on Banking and Currency this bill did not necessarily go to that committee?

The Speakers replied that he had no power over

Currency this bill did not necessarily go to that committee?

The Speaker replied that he had no power over the House on its votes referring bills. This bill might, by a vote of the House, be sent to the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. If the Chair were to give its view as to the anopicability of the rule it would be that the bill should go to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but it was not within the province of the Chair to make the ruling.

Mr. Inderson, said that if the proposed reference of the bill were to occasion debate he would withdraw it for the present.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

Committee of the Union, Mr. Dawiss in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Census bill.

A discussion grew up and was participated in by many of the members as to the most economical manner of taking the census, Mr. Butter, of Mass, contending that the work could be best and most appropriately performed by the officers of the internal revenue, and Mr. Gardield holong the ground that smail economy in this matter would be wassefulness.

Mr. Soofield, commenting on the remarks of his

Iulness.

Mr. Scopield, commenting on the remarks of his colleague, Mr. Kelley, ridiculing the idea of false economy in this matter, said he would like his colleague to read his own speeches delivered in Pennsylvania during the last fail campaign in favor of the republican party as the party of economy.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., asked his colleague to state whether he had ever suggested in any of his speeches that it was wise economy to save pence and throw away pounds.

Mr. Scopield could not say that his colleague had said that; but his colleague had said that best was was to go back to the old mode, and let the census be taken by the United States marsands, who were bonded officers, and many of whom had experience in the matter. He had examined hat hight the old Census bill of 1850, and found that many of the best features of the present bill were transcripts from that. He liked them best. They not reminded a witty friend of his of macadialy's reply to a green young man who had written a comedy and sent him a copy:

Your comedy live read, my friend,
And like the part you stole the best;

Macanlay's reply to a green young man who had written a comedy and sent him a copy:

Your comedy I've read, my friend,
And like the part you solve the cest;
If athlice play you wish to men est;
If athlice play you wish to men est;
If athlice play you wish to men est;
If athlice play you wish to men est.

(Laughter.) So if the Census Committee were to take the whole bill of 1550, and make the necessary alterations in it, he thought it would be an improvement on the pending bill.

Mr. BUPLER, (rep.) of Mass., wishing to test the sense of the flouse on whether the present machinery of the government should be used for taking the census or whether a new set of officers should be created, moved to amend the Pourth section by making it read, that it shall be the duty of the assessor of the internal revenue in each of the was a well-paid, west-trained and thoroughly sated body of officers who could do the work well. As to the objection urged by Mr. Garfield that the people might not like to give information to the internal revenue officers who could do the work well. As to the objection triged by Mr. Garfield that the people might not like to give information to the internal revenue officers less it might have some effect on their taxes, ne did not think there was much force in that. Every one knew that the census was for the very purpose of ascertainmar the proportion of laxes, and every one would see that it was just as necessary to give answers truly to the assistant assessor as to an enumerator. If members were now to work for the appointment of a new officer in each of their districts, with the appointment of a new officers, and could get, they would be accused, however justif

year in order to attend to the business of collecting census statistics?

Mr. Butter said his plan did not propose to interfere with the duties of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but to place the assessors, for this purpose, under the Census Superintendent.

Mr. Allison remarked that then the proposition was still more objectionable, because it would place the assessors and assistant assessors under two separate and distinct jurisdictions, which would make "consistent of the proposed by the would be impossible for them to act under two distinct and separate departments of the government. He would be very gial if the expense of taking the census could be reduced, but the primary and great objection to the system proposed by the gentleman from Massachusetts was that it would interfere with the legitimate business of the Internal Revenue Department.

Mr. Book (ten) of N. V. thought that the

setts was that it would interfere with the legitimate business of the Internal Rovbune Department.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., thought that the ambudment effered by Mr. Butler was not without merit, and said that his dist impulse had been to favor anything which would restrict the patronage of the administration, but, considering the vast interests at stake, and knowing that the whole value of the census depended on its precision and accuracy, he would not allow any feeling of a partisan character to interfere with it. The people of New York city had very reluctantly come into the system of internal taxation. For months and years honest men in that city had striven to commend it to their constituents not to evade their responsibility to the government which allowed it to contribute to its expenses. Among the poorer classes, who had suffered from leing drafted into the war, and from all sorts of inquisitorial investigations into their private and other admirs, the people naturally shrunk from assessors and collectors of internal revenue. They have an instinctive aversion to giving those officers that information which should be obtained in order to have the census what it ought to be. This bill not only proposed a cuisate of the population, but to go far beyond that and to inquire mit the most private and sacred affairs of life—inquiries which had never before been made either under this or any other government. When the government sonds its emissary into a household it must send at least an acceptable agent, whom the people would honestly and truthfully communicate with. Was the assistant assessor of that class? He thought not kelerring to the New York census of 1865, he stimatized it as a shameful partisan fraud upon the people, which had cut down the population of the city by 250,000 for the purpose of not allowing it proper representation in the State Legislature. In fact, it was admitted to be no census at all.

Mr. JENGKES, (rep.) of R. I., agreed that there was something of value in each of the pending pr

greater promptitude, greater accuracy and greater economy. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) had informed the committee that the census of 1935 in his State, made by the republican party, had been entirely a fraud. The corollary to that would seem to be that there should be no census taken at all. There might be an idiosyncracy about New York, that nothing could be done there which was not a frand in some way or form, but he trusted there could be an honeat census taken. He admitted that there was great danger that nothing could be found out in New York about elections, about the crosses, about gold speculations or about schemes of every sort. It seemed to be one living mass of corruption and fraud, of which the gentleman (Mr. Wood) was a representative. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butlem - The city, always, Sir.
Mr. Davis (rep.), of New York, asked air. Butler whether he meant the State or city?

Mr. Butlem - The city, always, Sir.
Mr. Davis—Then I have nothing to say.
Mr. Butlem - Thought not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wood—I ask the genileman whether his opinion of new York has been gamered from the amount of httgation to which he has been subjected there? (Laughter.)

Mr. Butlem—In hought not. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butlem—Not at all, sir. I have never yet been able to get a case for trial in New York. I expect a good deal of frand when I do. In further crificism of the detans of the bull Mr. Butler said he wanted to know the statistics of rairroad transportation, of the express business and of the tengraph business, because he looked forward to the time within the next ten years when the country would have to grapple with those great interests and take convolved—ayes 22, noes not counted.

On motion of Mr. Wood, and after considerable discussion, the fifth section was attended by requiring each district superintoneem to be a resident of the committee force.

discussion, the fifth section was amended by requiring each district superintendent to be a resident of the district.

After progressing as far as the seventh section the committee rose.

A motion by Mr. Wood to adjourn until Monday, and which was apparently carried on a division of the House, was, on a vote by yeas and hays, rejected—yeas 62, nays 105.

REARRANGEMENT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. PERRY, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution authorizing the Speaker to assign the recently admitted members to committees, provided this shall not be construed as changing the rule limiting the number, except for the present Congress. Adopted.

FUNISHMENT OF ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, (rep.) of Onio, introduced bills to prevent and punish election trands and to prescribe the time for holding elections for members of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to impose a tax on all fleutious and gambling sales of gold. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House, at a quarter-past four o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow.

#### UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Property Captured During the War-The Limontour Fraudulent Land Claim-Muni-cipal Subscriptions for Railroad Improve-

No. 38. Farrington vs. Saunders .- The argument of this cause was concluded. No. 9. The New Orleans and Bayou Sara Mail

Company, Appellants. vs. Anthony Fernandez and Benjamin Flanders.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—This was a petition in the nature of a bill in equity filed by the appellants, a Louisiana corporation, against Fernandez, an auctioneer, and Flanders, a supervising special agent of the Treasury Department, praying that they be enjoined from selling two steamboats, captured property, and that the steamers be delivered over to the company as their property. Fianders filed answer and plea to the jurisdiction, setting up that the captured property had been delivered to him for advertisement and saie, pursuant to an act of Congress. The point of jurisdiction was that by the act of March, 1883, the entire jurisdiction of cases concerning captured and abandoned property was vested in the Court of Claims, and therefore the Circuit Court was without authority to take cognizance of the case. The decree below was that one of the steamers be restored to the claimants, and that the other, "con-

intercitions in the thought it would be an improvealr. Howers, rep.) of Mass., wishing to test the
sense of the flowes on whetere the present machanitary
the sense of the flowes on whetere the present machanitary
and the mount of the provided of the cases
are of whether a new set of oldoers should be created,
moved to among the Fourith section by making it
internal revenue in earn district to cause all the
individual to be enumerated. Here was a wellpace, webt-rained and therocardy white he had been been used to be enumerated. Here was a wellpace, webt-rained and therocardy white holy of one
time to give intermation to the internal revenue offition of the theory of the cause of the cases
that make the centage was for the
staxes, and every one would see that it was just as
necessary to give answers truly to the assistant
one to the order of the appointment of a
stax of the case of the cases of the cases
are could get, they would be accused, however planty
or unjustify, of voiding that amount of patronage into
order the property of the patronage into
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sented.

Henry Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Kortrecht, of Tennessee, were admitted to the bar.

#### THE STUTVESANT CLUB. ....tetimin Annual Dinner and Testimonial Festivities.

Among the numerous clubs organized for the pur-pose of fostering friendliness and sociability among more effectually in having called together a number of young men of good position, of rare social quali-ties and thorough gentlemanliness than the Stuyve-sant Club. Year after year their reunions have been marked with a spirit of sociability that robbed the usual dinner formalities of been marked with a spirit of sociability that robbed the usual dinner formalities of their too frequent apparent sidiness, and while the good things from choice cuisines are being properly discussed the good-natured jest and repartee from ready masters among the members give a spice and relish to the viands. On Weeneady evening the annual dinner for 1869 was given at the Sinchar House, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, and in its general characteristics finity equalled if it did not surpass the reunions of former years. With the dinner itself no fault could possibly be found. With the company, present, of course, there could be nothing but good nature and cordinary. The occasion, however, was rendered more than ordinarily agreeable by the face that handsomely engrossed sets of resolutions of jegard and eateem were to be presented to the presented more than ordinarily agreeable by the face that handsomely engrossed sets of resolutions of jegard and secretary of the club, Messra. John J. Waish and Fernando Baites. The resolutions, artistically mounted and framed, were placed in conspicuous places at the head of the banquet room, and when the members and guests had assembled the presentation ecremonies were performed. Mr. John Hayes made the presentation to Mr. Waish and Mr. John H. Hamett noted as presenter to Mr. Baites. The presentation speeches were quite happy, and the recipients of the favors, atthough evidently embarrassed, replied in feeling and appropriate terms. The dinner was then ably and sausia-torily presented and accepted by the company and full distoctions. On the removal of the dioth songs, specches, toasts and joilfleations prevailed. Mr. Eugene During, not in the diagram and the gay and done. On the removal of the doth songs, specially, toasts and joilifications prevailed. Mr. Eugene Darnin, a host in bimself, as usual, led in the "gay and festive" portion of the ceremonies. Appropriate specials were made by Senator Greimer, Messrs. Bernard Reilley, "Captain!" W. G. Gover, Craig, Keily and others. All hands did their share in the stinging line, and everything passed off to the entire patisfaction of all present.

LECTURES LAST NIGHT. THE CIRCULATION AND THE NEHVOUS SYSTEM. Lecture by Mrs. Walter C. Lyman. Mrs. Walter C. Lyman gave the fourth lecture of her series of physiological lectures to ladies yester-day atternoon, in the lecture room of Dr. Chapin's

church, on "Circulation and the Nervous System."
A large number of highly intelligent and delighted ladies testified their appreciation of the subject and the lecturer. The nature and office of the blood, the structure of the heart, its valves, veins and arteries, were clearly illustrated; also the manner in which the blood is conveyed from the extreme parts of the body through the veins to the heart, how it is purified by the inugs, and how it is re-turned by the arteries and capillaries to all parts of the body to build up and restore waste. Every movement, every thought even sne said, breaks down or causes waste in some portion of the human system, and the heart and lungs are continually putting forth renewed efforts to supply this waste. There are in a full grown person about two and a half minutes this blood makes complete circuit of the body. In twenty-four hours about eight tons of blood are passed through the heart, where it is pressed or forced may the hunes; there purified by coming in contact with the air in them, and so fitted to nourish and support life, for the blood is the life" of all animal existence. The veins that carry the blood from the whole body to the heart are spread like a deheate network over the outer surface, under the skin; no portion of it but is supplied with them; but they are most abundant about the head and neck. The oran consumes much more blood than any other organ in the system. Exercise causes nealthy circulation of blood; and if there is not plenty of good fresh air inhaled we get no good arterial blood. Deep breathing was shown to be much more beneficial than light breathing, as the latter does not aerate the lungs, in which are many millions of air tubes, which, if not allowed the needful quantity of fresh air, becomes impaired in action and produce the long catalogue of fright in lung diseases. Let all lables learn now to take care of these much-abused organs and cheat the doctors, improve their health, increase their enjoyment of life, and not be obliged to take cod liver oil, for the and not be obliged to take cod liver oil, for high and not be obliged to take cod liver oil, for what is called heart disease is often only improper circulation of the blood and nervous fluid. Pressure on the nerves, tight ligatures, occasion paralizar in. Tight lacing often causes diseased action of the heart and lungs, by impeding the circulation. All nervous excitement causes great mux of blood to the heart. Low spirits cause low, singrish circulation. Will has great influence over the body allments, Many women are to-day dying for want of something to occupy their minds. Faculities were given us to improve, and if we do not use them they will die out. These who only exercise one set of faculties become diseased from over action; consequently, inflammation is induced. The whole economy sympathizes t complete circuit of the body. In twenty-four nours about eight tons of blood are passed

tion. Whenever nerve communication is cut off paralysis is the result.

Many hints were thrown out during the course of the lectures which, if acted upon, cannot fail to produce much benefit to those who heard them.

"SHAKEPEARE IN THE MINETEENTH CENTURY." Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Stork, of Philadel-

The last of the course of lectures on popular subjects given by the Young Men's Christian Associa-tion of St. James' Lutheran church, Fiftcenth street between Second and Third avenues, was delivered delphia, who took for his subject "Shakspeare in the Nineteenth Century," The church was well filled by an audience which evinced the liveliest interest in the theme.

Dr. Stork, in a very pleasant manner, entering upon the subject said, that if a clergyman seventy pears ago had been invited by a committee to spend an evening with Shakspeare, he would have been considered to possess but little religion or morality. But lines have changed, and the great dramatic considered to possess but little religion or morality. But times have changed, and the great dramatic author's religion can now be compared to the same spirit that actuated Napoleon when he said his great battles were carried on to establish Sunday schools." The early life of Snakspeare and the inchents of his then outward existence and what it developed were given graphically and eloquently. To give a sketch of the man seemed absurd, as it was like trying to put a mountain oak in a flute vase. Cruites never knew, or never with know, what to do with him. He was the great master of the human heart, the great defineator of all passions, and his simplicity was as his philosophy, the child entwined in the man. You cannot take any of his thoughts and put them into other clothing, any more than attempting to transfer the synt of one terng into another. [Shakspeare was the true Adam of English literature. His morality is decidedly expressed in his works, and there cannot be found one that is entire that has not such tendencies. He never volunteered to steal the robe of heaven to detend the devil. He was never faise. His complete and comprehensive numarity and his highest sympathy with it enable him to touch the conceits of every age. The failactes and vagaries of this age he had anticipated. The daudy, that remarkable specie; the dress and fashino of the day, with its absurdity; dronkenness, women's rights and fmale suffrage and insetency. These, the lecturer sail, as so truthfully defineated in his works, had their application now; and the solemnity of death was never more impressively portrayed than in the dying moments of Falsian. The passages Dr. Stark selected to illustrate the points of the discourse gave him the opportunity to conclude in a grand and poetical peroration.

### THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

The Rev. W. A. Bacon delivered a lecture last even-History of the Bible." The nail, which could seat about eighty persons, was not over half fliled. The andience was composed mainly of children. There were, however, a few adults present, mainly per-

sons of color.

The reverend gentleman opened his discourse with history of the various methods of expressing ideas in writing which men have from time to time adopted, and gave an interesting description of the adopted, and gave an interesting description of the signs and characters used in ancient manuscripts, and still found in the ruins of temples and mausoleums in Thebes and other ancient cities, and, leaving obelisas, brazen serpents and hieroglyphics, all of which were illustrated by the black board figures exhibited, the speaker came down in a few rapid sentences to the days of the printing press. He said the first revolution of the wheel of that press sent forth a wave that shook the throne of the Pontiff and the crown of the monarch. It spread the Bible broadcast on the world, which, as the reverend gentleman alleges, the Popes have always endeavored to conceal from the people. He was an enemy of persecution and denied that any power of earth could make laws to blind the souls of men. The recent action of a celebrated. Catholic divine would make the Roman Catholic Church tremble from centre to circumforence, and wound up his discourse enthusiastically informing his andience that one of the original books of the Pentateuch, written by the hand of Moses, remains still in the British Museum in London. The meeting was concluded by prayer and stinging.

# MEETING OF THE POLYTECHNIC METITUTE.

The Aurora Borealis-What Is It? The usual weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Institute was held last evening at the Cooper Institute, Professor Tilman presiding. An hour was devoted

to the discussion of minor mechanics, after which Mr. Vandeweyde opened the discussion on "the aurora borealis" and said that comets were illu-minated by the sun, but the aurora borealis was not a polarization of solar light. Stars have their peculiar light and so has the aurora borealis, whose light is not solar, but independent and of a wholly light is not solar, but independent and of a wholly conferent nature. All satures now agree that electricity is the only cause that accounts for the phenomenon of the aurora borealls.

It is only after long and painstaking research that the electrical doctrine has been adopted to explain the phenomenon.

It struck the first experimenters that when air is additionally a long time and electricity is additionally and electricity and electricity and electricity is additionally and electricity and electricity

the phenomenon.

It struck the first experimenters that when air is half extangmed in a low those and electricity is admitted it assumes the appearance of the ancora. When an aurora occurs the compass is affected, when an aurora occurs the compass is affected, when is another argument in favor of this theory. The cause of all atmospheric electricity is the evaporation of water. Where evaporation proceeds on a large scale, as in the tropies, the electricity is always in an active state, in the aurora the discharges of electricity are conducted through a good conducting medium. The speaker here give some very interesting experiments with an electric battery showing the formation of the colors in the aurora boreaus. The lights being turned own low, two slenders wires were heart in a guars tube and the electricity being turned on a perfect resemblance was shown to the units observable in the aurora.

Dr. hadi was about to regit to the arguments of the foregoing speaker, but the horr being late it was concluded to adjourn the discussion until next meeting.

Struct Car Maining.—Engene necker, of No. 126.

Thompson street, was last night found on the corner of Grand and Pitt streets, with a finger so badly inor drain and ritt streets, with a inger and pured that it had to be amputated by the police surgeon. Recker says he was injured by being pushed of a Grand street car by the conductor. Charles P. Kane, or Greenpoint last night fell off a platform of an avenue D car in avenue D and had his head belly out.